BATTLEFIELDS NEAR WASHINGTON CAN BE VISITED VERY EASILY

Scenes of Desperate Fighting Within Radius of Seventy-Five Miles of Capital.

REACHED IN TRIPS BY RAIL, TROLLEY AND AUTO

Maryland and Virginia Offer Special Inducements to Many Veterans to Revisit Historic Fields.

EXCURSION TRAINS TO RUN

Memorials to Be Dedicated With In-

teresting Ceremonies at Chantilly in Old Fairfax-Descriptions of Points of Interest.

Within easy journey from Washing-ton are some of the battlefields that saw the bitterest fighting of the civil war and which decided that the Union should be preserved. A radfus of seventy-five miles of Washington in-cludes nearly all of the scenes of the most important engagements of the fratricidal strife. On these fields the majority of those

attending this great jubilee reunion in the National Capital lived through the most trying moments of their lives, and on these fields many of them performed heroic service for their coun

robably the last that will ever be held in this great home city of the entire country, most of the veterans are visiting again these battlefields, many of them accompanied by grandchildren to whom they point out how the historic encounters were fought, pridefully tell-ing the part that they played in keep-ing the country united.

Trips Open to Battlefields.

Trips to these battlegrounds are mad by railroad, trolley cars and automo biles, with special rates in force dur-ing the period of the encampment,

lles, with special rates in force during the period of the encampment. An interesting survey of these scenes of struggle between the Union and onfederate armies has been prepared y Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, national istorian of the United Spanish War eterans, as follows:

Within a radius of seventy-five miles of Washington nearly all of the most aportant battles of the civil war were uight, hence the contiguous territory historically interesting in the high-it degree. Included in the list of nearromagnets, with a terrific fighting, December 13, 1862; is great battle of Chancellorsville, ay 3 and 4, 1863, including the lively tion at Salem Church; Mine run, uight in December, 1863, and the giantic battling in the Wilderness and t Spottsylvania from May 5 to May 0, 1864. These battlegrounds are all ithin sixty miles of Washington. A few tiles east of Antietam are South ountain and Crampton's gap, where there battless were fought three days incontain and Crampton's gap, where the of the surrender of Gen. Miles inon a sixty miles from Washington.

Winchester, described by Col. John McElroy as the "Cockpit of the Shenandoah Valley," around which were fought some fifty battles and skirm ishes, including the great engagement on the Opequan, is about seventy miles by railroad from the National Capital. Gettysburg, the turning point of the civil war, is seventy miles from Washington, in a straight line.

Inside the seventy-mile radius were innumerable other battles and skirmishes, including such hotly contested engagements as Cedar Mountain, the the two Bull Runs, Bristow Station and Chantilly.

its picturesque suburbs, also remain the time-worn defenses of Fort Ste-vens, the scene of Confederate Gen. Early's raid upon Washington in July, 1864. So rapid and unexpected were the 1864. So rapid and unexpected were the movements of Early's men that they were in sight of the dome of the Capitol before his plans were fully realized. In the echoes of the roar of Early's guns came the news that he had defeated Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy bridge, which is within easy automobile distance of Washington. Timely arrival of the old 6th Corps checked Early's advance on Washington and turned him in retreat and undoubtedly saved the Capital from destruction.

struction.

The time-worn parapet of Fort Stevens, on which Lincoln stood under fire, is preserved, and the spot where the martyred President exposed himself to the marksmanship of the men in gray is suitably marked. The street cars of Washington carry visitors to all parts of the battleground of Fort Stevens.

Dedication of Monuments.

Already plans are in effect for an excursion Friday, October 1, by trolley to Fairfax Courthouse, and thence by automobiles and other vehicles to the battlefield of Chantilly, on Little River

Interesting ceremonies will be held at the dedication of monuments on the field of Chantilly, where two major generals of the Union army, Phil generals of the Union army, Phil Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens, were both killed within five minutes and within five rods of each other. The battle of Chantilly was fought in

The battle of Chantilly was fought in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm, Gen. Pope's army, then in retreat, being fiercely assailed by Stonewall Jackson. Pope was retreating from the second Bull Run fight when Jackson, by rapid marching and fierce fighting, endeavored to cut his army in two.

The farm on which this action occurred is owned by Capt. Ballard, an ex-Confederate soldier, who has donated the land for the memorial tablets which will indicate the spots where Maj. Gen. Kearny and Maj. Gen. Stevens fell. These tablets will be dedicated at noon, October 1, and it is expected many of the G. A. R. visitors from Washington will attend the exercises, ed many of the G. A. R. visitors from Washington will attend the exercises, which will be in charge of a committee of veterans from Gen. Kearny's native state, New Jersey—Charles F. Hopkins of Boonton, Theodore Allston of Newark and John W. Bodine of Camden, who were members of Gen. Stevens, son of Gen. Stevens, who was wounded in the same battle in which his distinguished father was killed. He is now a citizen of Olympia, Wash.

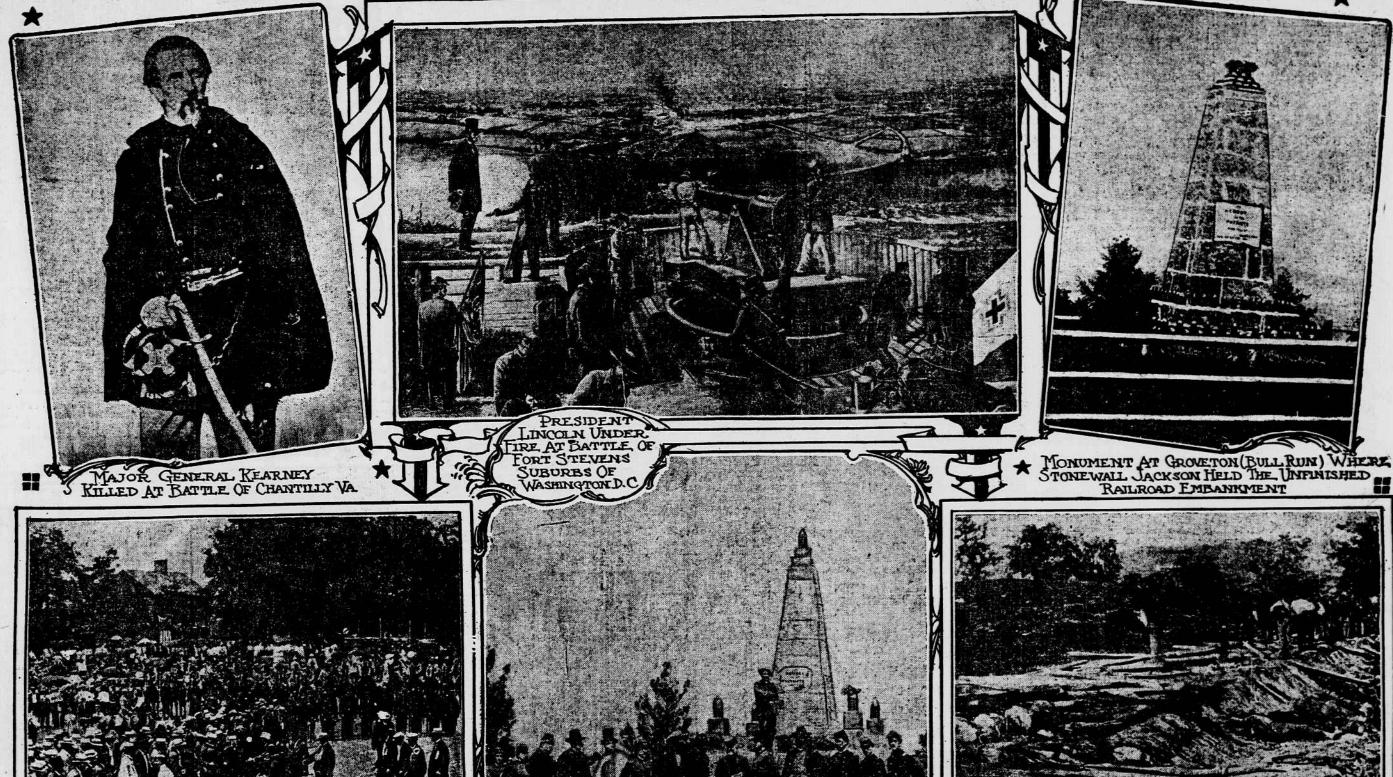
Manassas Scene of Two Battles.

Manassas scene of Two Battles.

Manassas scene of Two Battles.

Manassas fought July 21, 1861, and the second thirteen months later, August 28, 29 and 30, 1862. The preliminary fighting in advance of both battles began at Blackburn Ford on Bull Run creek, where the very first class between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia occurred July 18, 1861. In these first battless between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia occurred July 18, 1861. In these first battless between the men in blue and the west of the two battless between the men in blue and the men in gray Gen. McDowell commanded many of the G. A. R. visitors from Washington will attend the exercises, which will be in charge of a committee of veterans from Gen. Kearny's native state, New Jersey—Charles F. Hopkins of Boonton, Theodore Allston of Newark and John W. Bodine of Camden, who were members of Kearny's old brigade. An interesting incident of the occasion will be the presence of Capt. Hazard Stevens, son of Gen. Stevens, who was wounded in

FAMOUS BATTLEFIELDS WITHIN RADIUS OF SEVENTY-FIVE MILES OF WASHINGTON.



CHARGE AND HANDSHAKE OF VETERANS OF THE BLUE AND GRAY AT MANASSAS VA. REUNION IN 1911

WAR-TIME STATE SMEN AND ARMY OFFICERS AT DEDICATION: WINDROWS OF THE DEAD AT ANTIETAM CONFEDERATES STATE
OF BUILL RUM MONUMENT FRECTED BY SOLDIERS. IN 1865 DURING SAN QUINARY FIGHTING IN BLOODY LANE.

ed the Union forces while Gen. Beaure-gard commanded those of the Confederacy. The battle was fought on the McLean estate, the owner of the land being also owner of the McLean house and property at Appomatiox, where Gen. Lee surrendered four years later. Another interesting incident of the G. R. R. encampment will be the fact that six surviving officers of those who were present at the surrender at ppomattox will visit the Surrender

located in the immediate suburbs of

who were present at the surrender at Appomatiox will visit the Surrender house at the close of the encampment to be photographed in a group on that historic ground.

The scene of the battlefields of Bristow station, four miles south of Manassas, is also an interesting locality near the capital. One of the fights occurred in 1862 just before the second battle of Bull Run. The other in 1863, when Gen. Meade commander the Union army. Arrangements have been made for railroad excursions to the Manassas fields September 30.

Will Show Bull Run Points.

Lieut. George C. Round of Manassas, who served in the Signal Corps of the Union Army during the war, is making arrangements for the reception and entertainment of veterans and other encampment visitors who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to take a trip to the Bull Run battle-grounds. Lieut. Round is a veritable encyclopedia of information concerning the battles that occurred between Manassas and the Wilderness. He is an authority on the two actions at Bull Run. He was particularly active in bringing about the Manassas national jubilee of July 21, 1911, under auspices of Manassas Picket Post, G. A. R., and Ewell Camp, United Confederate Veterans, when the motto was adopted: "Let us have peace" (Grant): "Duty, the sublimest word in any language" (Lee).

A feature of the jubilee was the lining up of the Union veterans on one side of the battlefield and the Confederate veterans on the other side. Historic Arlington Cemetery. Washington, is easily accessible to visitors during the encampment week,

mers, when the motto was adopted:
"Let us have peace" (Grant); "Dut's have heave who gave up their its sublimest word in any language" (Lee).

A feature of the jubilee was the lining up of the Union veterans on one side of the battlefield and the Confederate veterans on the other side. At the command "Charge," the two lines dashed at each other, not with grashing bayonets and fierce battle yells, but with outstretched hands. A point of pathetic interest to visitors will be Arlington national cemetery, where sleep thousands of Union and your classed hands in American comradery. Following the grand review on Penns of their camps which dotted the Virginia dales and hills about Washington, where they were disbanded. But before they went to their homes they may the beginning of the great evil warn the segment may be succeed any of the Veterans Who Fell."

Memorials Fashioned by Soldiers.

One of these monuments, twenty feet sigh, stands on the Henry hill, where are a undisciplined recruits, they suffered their first defeat at Bull Run, and where, thirteen months later, under Sykes, Reynolds and Reno, they are yellows of the gallant properties of the Union dead is sixteen feet high and its located on the Groveton farm, where their first defeat at Bull Run, and where, thirteen months later, under Sykes, Reynolds and Reno, they are yellows of the galland and there by the leaves of the defense of the defense of the Union dead is sixteen feet high and its located on the Groveton farm, where there are undisciplined recruits, they suffered their first defeat at Bull Run, and where, thirteen months later, under Sykes, Reynolds and Reno, they are the first defeat at Bull Run, and where, thirteen months later, under Sykes, Reynolds and Reno, they are the first defeat at Bull Run, and where where the second battle of Bull run strending the stren

steamers from Washington, is the famous stretch of water where the Confederate ram Merrimac and the little Union Monitor engaged in a death grapple in Hampton roads. On the shore line from Hampton roads is located Fort Monroe, famous in war-

THE NAME OF OLD GLORY.

Old Glory! say, who By the ships and the crew And the long, blended ranks of the gray and the blue, Who gave you, Old Glory, the name that you bear With such pride everywhere,

As you cast yourself free to the rapturous air And leap out full length, as we're wanting you to? Who gave you that name, with the ring of the same, And the honor and fame so becoming to you? Your stripes stroked in ripples of white and of red. With your stars at their glittering best overhead-By day and by night Their delightfulest light

Laughing down from their little square heaven of blue-Who gave you the name of Old Glory? Say, who-Who gave you the name of Old Glory?

II.

The old banner lifted, and faltering then In vague lisps and whispers fell silent again.

Old Glory, speak out! We are asking about How you happened to "favor" a name, so to say, That sounds so familiar and careless and gay As we cheer it and shout in our wild, breezy way-We-the crowd, every man of us, calling you that-We-Tom, Dick and Harry-each swinging his hat And hurrahing "Old Glory!" like you were our kin When, Lord, we all know we're as common as sin, And yet it just seems like you humor us all And waft us your thanks as we hall you and fall Into line, with you over us, waving us on Where our glorified, sanctified betters have gone. And this is the reason we're wanting to know (And we're wanting it so-Where our fathers went we are willing to go) Who gave you the name of Old Glory, O-ho,

Who gave you the name of Old Glory? The old flag unfurled with a billowy thrill For an instant, then wistfully sighed and was still. III.

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to hear Is what the plain facts of your christening were. For your name-just to hear it, Repeat it and cheer it, 's a tang to the spirit, As salt as a tear;

And seeing you fly, and the boys marching by, There's a shout in the throat and a blur in the eye And an aching to live for you always-or die, If dying, we still keep you waving on high. And so, by our love For you, floating above, And the scars of all wars and the sorrows thereof, Who gave you the name of Old Glory, and why

Are we thrilled at the name of Old Glory? Then the old banner leaped, like a sail in the blast, And fluttered an audible answer at last.

And it spake, with a shake of the voice, and it said: By the driven snow-white and the living blood-red Of my bars, and their heaven of stars overhead-By the symbol conjoined of them all, skyward cast, As I float from the steeple, or flap at the mast, Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses ned-My name is as old as the glory of God.

So I came by the name of Old Glory. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY (1898).

. Harpers Ferry.

REGARDED BY NEIGHBORS AS A "FINE OLD MAN"

AS A "FINE OLD MAN"

Won Popularity in Community,
Which Was Surprised When Outbreak Occurred.

Within a few hours' ride of Washington is still standing the house occupied by John Brown and his followers during the time that he marshaled his forces and prepared for the raid on the government arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Though the hand of time has destroyed the arsenal, the site of which the inhabitants will point out, there are still many things left to bring up memories of the raiding days to the few people left in the vicinity who remember the church-loving man, who many many was liked by his neighmasqueraded under the name of Isaac Smith, and who was liked by his neigh-

House Occupied by Brown.

The house which Brown and his fampreparation for the attack on Harpers Ferry has partly been built since 1859, Occupied by "Liberator" While

Preparing for Raid or

walls to the height of one story, and on top of that stone work was a structure of logs one story high and containing one room. At one end of this stone and log house was an addition built of logs, two stories high, but of smaller dimensions than the main part of the house. In this allog part there was a room downstairs and one upstairs and the upper room was reached by a flight of rude steps on the outside. The hip roof was shingled and a stone chimney rose above it.

Near the south end of the house was a log building that was used as a meathouse or store house. The lot around the house and the outbuildings were inclosed by a stake and rail fence, like

A Fine Old Man.

"Yes, indeed; I knew John Brown It was in the early part of the sum-mer of 1859 that this party appeared tainly were surprised. Nobody would at a small village across the Potomac have believed it of him if they hadn't river from Harpers Ferry and at the seen all the trouble at Harpers Ferry base of Maryland Heights which was with their own eyes. He was a fine old seen all the trouble at Harpers Ferry in base of Maryland Heights which was then, and still is, called Sandy Hook. They engaged board with a villager whose name was Ormond Butler.

The elder and the leader of the party was a stern and pious old man, who gave his name as Isaac Smith. The three members of his party, who were his sons, made no secret of that fact and, of course, they also passed under the name of Smith.

Posed as Prospectors.

Joseph Barry, the historian of Harpers Ferry and the chonicler of a number of the legends of western Maryland and western Virginia, who was living at Harpers Ferry at the time of the raid and had personal acquaintance with all the chief and petty actors in that wild tragedy, writing of the appearance of the John Brown or the Isaac Smith party at Sandy Hook, says:

"They represented themselves as be-"

swein all the trouble at Harpers Ferry in with their own eyes. He was a fine old man and a splendid neighbor, and whenever he killed a hog he always to whenever he killed a hog he always to seen all the irouble at Harpers Ferry and whenever he killed a hog he always to whenever he killed a hog he always to whenever he killed a hog he always to seen all the irouble at Greys. In the could quote the Bible by the yard and knew every word that was in the book, and was as regular at church as could be. My father and old Mr. Brown or were growing up then liked him very well. Mr. Brown's sons were a good deal over my age then, but I in thought they were very nice young men."

As far as known, the names of the Brown party in the attack on Harpers Ferry, and who are often referred to as "the invaders," in addition to John Brown and his sons, Watson, Oliver and Owen, were Aaron D. Stevens, Edwin Coppic, Albert Hazlett, John E. Cook, Stuart Taylor, william Lehman, William Thompson, Dolph Thompson, Dol

CHANTILLY MARKERS **WILL BE SET SATURDAY**

Will Be Erected in Memory of Gens. Kearny and Stevens, Who Fell There.

Markers to the two major generals, Kearny and Stevens, who fell on the

field of Chantilly, are to be formally set Saturday with impressive services in the presence of hundreds of veterans now attending the encampment Col. John McElroy, acting commander

of the Department of the Potomac, and in-chief of the G. A. R., are to deliver speeches at the unveiling of markers. Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U. S. A., retired, and Col. Charles Magoon also have been invited as guests of honor. In the series of battles grouped under the heading of second Manassas or second Bull run, in August of '62, efforts were made by Lee's army to turn the flank of the Union army and interpose between it and Washington. fought at Chantilly on the evening of September 30 in the midst of a violent

rain and thunder storm. Maj. Gen. Phil Kearny of New Jersey, one of the ablest officers in the Union army, dashed out to reconnoiter and ran into a party of Confederates, who ordered him to surrender. He told them to go to a place that was warmer, and dashed off, but was brought down

time of the raid and had personal acquaintance with all the chief and petty actors in that wild tragedy, writing of the appearance of the John Brown or the Isaac Smith party at Sandy Hook, says:

"They represented themselves as being prospecting for minerals and they took frequent and long rambles with this ostensible purpose over the various peaks of the Blue Ridge mountains."

After their stay at Sandy Hook during which Isaac Smith and his confederates had gained all the information concerning the arsenal at Harpers Ferry which they believed would be valuable to them, the old man and his sons rented a farm about six miles north of Harpers Ferry, on the west side of Elik Ridge.

When John Brown rented the farm he paid the rental in advance and up to the following March, five months after the attack on the arsenal, which was Sunday night, October 16, 1859, and three months later Brown was dead, the old man having been hanged at Charles Romers and the valuable scene of the raid, December 2, 1859, six of his followers died on the same scaffold soon afterward—Cook Coppic,